

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

(1) *re*: Not taking over of some Inam Villages in Bellary District

SRI B. SATHYANARAYANA SINGH (Hospet).—I call the attention of the Minister for Revenue to the situation that has arisen due to not taking over of some Inam Villages in Bellary District.

SRI N. HUTCHAMASTHY GOWDA (Minister for Revenue).—Sir I State as follows.—There were 63 Estate (Inam) villages in Bellary District as on 1-10-1953, out of which 49 villages were of the Bellary District of Composite Madras State, 11 villages of the former Sandur State and 3 were enclave villages transferred from Molakalmuru taluk of Mysore State under the Provinces and States (Absorption of Enclaves) Order 1950.

Out of the 49 Estate villages of Bellary District 38 villages were taken over by the government before 1-10-1953 under the Madras Estate (Abolition of conversion into Ryotwary) Act, 1948, and the remaining 11 villages were not taken over by the Government on account of some flaw in the above Act. Subsequently, 4 villages (out of 38 taken over villages) were restored to the land holders, on the strength of the decisions of the Estates Abolition Tribunal, Chittoor, which held them as not Inam Estates. In addition, another batch of 4 villages (out of 11 not taken over villages) covered by the Madras Estates (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 were also ordered to be restored to the land holders by the Government, as these villages were held as not Estates for the purpose of the Madras Estates (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947. With the result, only 34 villages were actually taken over and 15 villages remained as not taken over villages. In respect of 34 taken over villages, survey and settlement has been completed and Ryotwari pattas have also been issued U/s 15(1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

The details of the 15 not taken over villages are furnished below :

Names of the taken over villages restored to the landholders as per the decisions of the Estates Abolition Tribunal Chittoor.

<i>Name of the village</i>	<i>Name of the land holder</i>	<i>G.O. No. and date</i>
1. Thimma'apura	Kudli Sringeri Mutt Sringeri Mutt	{ No. EDC/76/DVS/57, dated 3-3-1958.
2. Kombhalli		
3. Nittur Basapur		{ No. RDC 60 DVS/67, dated 28-8-1957.
4. Harvi Basapur		

Names of the not taken over villages covered by the Madras Estates (Reduction of Rent) Act, 1947 which were restored to the landholders as per the orders of the Government.

1. Devasamudra	} Raghavendraswamy } } Muti, Nanjangud } } do }	G O. No. 2997/99/565/
2. Thippanumardi		55/4, dated 12.7.58.
3. 86. Immadapura		G.O.No. RD66/DHR/658,
4. Gangalapura		dated 2-9-58.

Name of the 7 villages, where the Madras Estates (Abolition) and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 was not applied.

1. Laxmipura,
2. Singadevanahalli.
3. Ittigi (Shro)
4. Krishnapur.
5. Rajapura.
6. Pothalakatta.
7. Appalapura.

The main ground on which the restored villages, were held as not "Inam Estates" under the Madras Estates (A and B) Act, 1948 or Estates under the M.E.R.R.Act 1947 was that these villages were deserved as "Hissa Shrotriums in the Inam Fair Register, and were no therefore whole Inam villages. Based on the experience of the working of the Madras Estate (Abolition and Conversion) Act, 1948 in Bellary district and based on a study of the working of the Act in Madras and Andhra Pradesh States, some amendments were proposed to the Act, to make it possible for the Government to take over these remaining 15 villages also. The matter is pending before the Scrutinising Committee.

Inam villages of Former Sandur State :

Out of the 11 Inam villages of Sandur taluk (which were part of Sandur State), 8 villages belong to Sri Karthekeyaswamy temple and 3 are Jagir villages as detailed below.

<i>Temple villages</i>	<i>Jagir villages</i>
1. Siddapura	1. Muraripura.
2. Sushilanagara	2. Emmihatti.
3. Hulikunti	3. Vittalanagara
4. Shankerapur	
5. Karthekeshwara	
6. Deogiri (Devagiri)	
7. Ranjitpur	
8. Dharmapur	

(SRI N. HUTCHAMASTHY GOWDA)

Originally the then Deputy Commissioner had proposed the appointment of enquiry committee to go into the cases of these villages and suggested the repeal of the Sandur Inam Regulations 1937, to enable Government taking over of villages. Pending constitution of such a Committee no action has been taken to survey and settle these villages so far. The temple villages were taken over by the Ruler of Sandur State under the Sandur State Temple Proclamations Order 1945. On the merger of the Sandur State with the Government of India and subsequently with the Bellary District, these villages *ipso-facto* became Government villages. Subsequently it was held that there is no legal necessity of repealing the Sandur Inams Regulation of 1937 in respect of these 8 temple villages and proposals were submitted vide Deputy Commissioner's office Letter No. R.E.V. 5042/INA/70-71, on 1-9-70 for moving the Government to issue directions under sections 14 of the M.L.R. Act, 1964 for taking survey and settlement work. The matter is pending before the Scrutinising Committee.

In respect of the three Jagir villages it is necessary to repeal the Sandur Inams Regulations of 1937 and to appoint a Commission. These proposals also are pending before Scrutinising Committee.

Enclave Villages transferred from former Mysore State

The following are the enclave Jodi villages transferred from Molakalmuru taluk of former Mysore State to Madras State in January 1950 under the Provinces and States (Absorption of enclave) Order, 1950.

1. Sarvamanya Obalapura.
2. Jodi Kesenayakanahalli.
3. Jodi Bommayanahalli.

Before the Survey Operations were completed in these villages, Bellary District merged with Mysore State on 1-10-53.

As these villages were formerly in Molakalmuru taluk of Mysore State, it was proposed to extend the Mysore (Religious and Charitable) Inams Abolition Act, 1955 to the former Jodi enclave village of Sarvamanya Obalapura and the Mysore (Personal and Miscellaneous) Inams Abolition Act, 1954 to the Jodi enclave villages of Kesenayakanahalli and Jodi Bommayanahalli, as these Acts were applied to the entire State of Mysore except Bellary District. Application of the Mysore P and M Inams Abolition Act of 1954 and the Mysore (Religious and Charitable Inams) Abolition Act of 1955 in respect of Kollegal Taluk and Bellary District is under the consideration of Government.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಸತ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಸಿಂಗ್.—ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ ಬಂದು ಇಪ್ಪತ್ತೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಾದರೂ ಜಲಿರುವ ಹದಿನೈದು ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಎಷ್ಟುಕಾಲ ಬೇಕು ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವಾಗ ಇತ್ಯರ್ಥ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?